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MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[431]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'clock will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1882.

There is a very old saying which points out how foolish it is for people who live in glass houses to indulge in indiscriminate stone-throwing. During our short but stirring career as a public print we have, on several occasions been, what is expressively if somewhat vulgarly termed, hauled up before the Court. On all these occasions we have received from other newspapers what we are willing to believe was intended for well meant advice. Our censors placed themselves on very high pedestals and lectured us in no uncertain terms as to the duties we owed not only to ourselves and the press in general, but to the judicial authorities and the public generally. Our Shanghai contemporaries took the lead in this crusade for the preservation of the dignity and good name of the public press, and posed with startling effect as the champions of self respect, decency, and good order.

However, a sudden change in the wheel of fortune has practically demonstrated that our high minded Shanghai censors are a pack of arrant humbugs. A fortnight ago the co-editor of the Shanghai Mercury—the print that outraged all recognised journalistic regulations by its one sided comments whilst the Bando-Maxx-Telegraph case was sub-judice—made an appearance before the Shanghai Police Magistrate for committing a cowardly assault on Mr. TUCKER, the co-lessee of the Courier. With the merits of the assault case we have nothing to do, further than to say that the co-editor of the Mercury was found guilty, fined \$10, and bound over to keep the peace for six months in his own recognisance of \$100 and a surety for a similar amount; but we would call especial attention to the Magistrate's opinion of the admirably conducted journals, which had so much to say about the Telegraph's troubles with the legal authorities.

Mr. R. A. Mowat, Assistant Judge said: "I think the misfortune, the great mischief in the case is this, that the parties who are concerned as editors, proprietors, or something else, of certain newspapers, have the opportunity of writing in their newspapers about their personal and private squabbles, and think it is an unfortunate thing—it is a most vicious thing. It is a mistaken idea altogether of the duties and functions of a public print. A public print is meant to give information, to publish news, to lead the public mind, to instruct the public mind,

and above all things such prints ought not to be the place for the bickerings of private individuals who own, or are concerned in the management of papers. The whole mischief in this case has arisen from this simple fact, and I think it is the worst fact that there is in the case. Editors and proprietors of papers should not use their paper for such a purpose; they ought to be above making their public prints a means of attacking, or punishing, or criticising harshly, for their own private ends."

Defendant said he had given instructions for nothing more of this nature to appear in his paper.

His Worship—"Don't interrupt-me. I think if the case has this result, that there will be an end to this squabbling in the newspapers, then it will not be altogether a misfortune. I feel very strongly upon that point, and I really hope that the particular papers that do this will take notice of my remarks, and at any rate abstain for the future in doing so. It is very unbecoming; it is unworthy of a public print to do so; it is taking an advantage of the semi-public position you occupy to work out your own private ends, and nothing is worse than that. You must be silent in your own newspapers. If you must write about each other, send your letters to other newspapers, and then others will exercise their judgment as to whether these things are of sufficient importance to the public to merit their insertion. That is a thing you cannot judge of yourselves; you cannot be judge of your own case, or of its importance to the world. There is no greater mistake than for you to be your own judges. I am led to make these remarks, because I feel that if the first letter had not been written, and it would not have been published except for the facilities that the writer had for publishing it, there would have been no rejoinder, and the case would not have ended here in the Police Court. The assault was a very discreditible one, and was quite unjustifiable."

The other Shanghai newspaper is styled the North China Daily News. The editor of this journal is a model of propriety. He is the essence of refinement and good taste; and the possessor of such vast general knowledge of all subjects on the face of the earth, and in the waters under the earth, that he has hitherto been considered infallible by his admirers. If an opinion may be formed from the abuse which this newspaper has showered upon us on every possible occasion, but especially when we have been by force of circumstances fretting our weary hour on the stage of the Supreme Court before Her Majesty's Judges, we should say that the gentleman who has been nicknamed the "Brahman Editor" does not love the Hongkong Telegraph. The high falutin rubbish, and stale platitudes which were aired in the N. C. Daily News in connection with our libel troubles, and the memorable contempt of court affair in which we were mixed up, doubtless were meant as a lofty protest against our having brought that mighty institution, the newspaper press, into disrepute. Surely nobody could have believed that it was possible for the author of all these pungent criticisms on an erring brother to err in like manner. And yet, strange as it may seem, even the profound learning, the vast and varied accomplishments, and legal acumen of the great "Cock of the North" have not been able to save the BRAHMAN newspaper from getting into hot water with the law authorities.

An inquest was held at Shanghai the other day before the Coroner, Mr. R. A. Mowat, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of JOHN SHAW, late chief steward of the steamship Prima, who was drowned while attempting to get on board the steamer on the evening of Monday the 4th inst. After hearing evidence the inquiry was adjourned from the Tuesday to the Thursday. On the Thursday morning, what has been described as a sensational leader on the subject, was published in the North China Daily News. When the Coroner's Court opened, Mr. Mowat addressed the jury as follows:—"Before I resume the enquiry as to the death of JOHN SHAW, I must make an observation as to some remarks which appear in this morning's newspaper on the subject of the enquiry. It is well known, or it ought to be known, that it is very improper to make any comment upon matters that are still the subject of judicial enquiry, and it is contrary to I should have thought to all rules of journalism, and certainly it is contrary to law, because it has a tendency to interfere with the course of justice by impressing or prejudicing the minds of the jury who have to enquire into the case. They have to deal with the case, and are sworn to do so on the evidence laid before them, and ought to have nothing but that in their minds. I presume it is very likely these remarks came before their notice as they came before mine, and that being so, their minds are influenced by considerations, that should not be considered at all. I hope that will not be repeated, be-

cause, if it is repeated, steps will have to be taken to prevent its recurrence. In the future. After the enquiry is terminated, it is open for the public press to comment in any fair way they choose on any point in the enquiry or anything arising out of the enquiry; but while it is still under enquiry it is very improper to do so."

From this it would seem that the hypercritical oracle of the N. C. Daily News has yet something to learn in regard to journalistic privileges and etiquette. The Mercury commenting with its usual exquisite taste on the above observes:—"The N. C. Daily News has a sensational leader this morning. H. B. M.'s Coroner very properly denounced the article, as the writer committed a grave breach of law, not to speak of the rules of journalism; and discretion is out of the question altogether."

After these anything but creditable exposures, our Shanghai contemporaries will doubtless find it politic to confine their gratuitous criticisms, and trenchant censures regarding the violation of press privileges to the papers published within the Settlement. The perfection in modern journalism which they claimed with so much ostentation, has not been established. They have quite failed to avail themselves of the excellent advice contained in their spiteful animadversions on the erring Telegraph; and they are, no doubt, surprised that people laugh at their inconsistency.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 12th September.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

All is quiet at Kassassin.
The enemy is said to have fought with unexpected determination.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FROM the Harbour Master's Office we learn that at 1 a.m. yesterday, a strong shock of earthquake was felt in Manila.

We note amongst the arrivals by the Arabic yesterday, the name of Baron Lawrence de Lalande, the new French Consul for Hongkong.

A REGULAR Lodge of St. John's, No. 618, S.C. will be held at Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, this evening at 8 o'clock for 8.30 sharp.

We are in receipt of private advices this morning from Shanghai which confirm the report that the Japanese question with Corea has been satisfactorily adjusted.

LI AYAU, who was trying to pass off a brass ring on some of his confiding countrymen as a real genuine gold article, had his little game dropped on by P.C. 195, and was treated by Captain Thomson to three months' hard labor as a rogue and vagabond.

For stealing a pig's head from a native butcher's shop yesterday morning, Chun Aai, who said another man had stolen the grunter's "James," was sent to six weeks' rustication in Hayward's select establishment, hard labor being added as a light amusement during his sojourn there.

For attempting to steal a piece of brass from the machine of a street obstructionist, Leong Atuk, who said he did not take the brass, which by the way, was quite correct, was sent to languish for six weeks for his dastardly attempt to denude the humble "barrow" of its garmishing.

A HOME paper is responsible for the following:—"One night about 10 o'clock, a few months ago, the Princess of Wales wanted Albert Edward for something or other. He wasn't to be found. So she sent an enquiry over to the Marlborough Club for him. After a fruitless search there, as well as at the "Guards," and two or three other of the swivel clubs, his Royal Highness was discovered quietly smoking a cigarette with a friend or two in Mrs. Langtry's dressing-room at the Haymarket Theatre. Of course, the most essential changes of toilette for the third act of "Ours" had been made before the men were let in. The third act of the play is in the Crimea during the war. It so happened that the faces of the enquiry and the call-boy appeared at the door together. "From this moment, sir," exclaimed Mrs. Langtry, assuming a tragic air, "our paths lie in opposite directions. I am going to the war, while you are 'ordered home.'" There isn't much in the story 'tis true, but it's as good as seven-eighths of those one hears, and it shows the freedom of speech the lady is allowed with her future sovereign.

CHUN Tsz, a coolie, with three previous convictions against him in 1877, 8 and 9, respectively, for gambling and two larcenies, remanded from August 21st on account of his being in Hospital, was up before Mr. Wodehouse yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to steal a box of clothing from a shed at Kowloon bay on the 20th ult. It appears that Chun Tsz was disturbed in his little game of clothes by the inmates of the shed, being pursued by the inmates of the shed. The shouting of "thief" awoke P.C. Thomas Ryan who was refreshing himself by indulging in a nap at Whitfield Station. The gallant constable on getting up, and arriving at the scene of action, saw the prisoner crouching behind a bush on the hill side, with a knife in his hand, while several men were on the war path after him. On prisoner seeing the constable he made tracks and was promptly ordered to stop, which order he totally ignored. The P.C. had a sore foot, so was unable to run after prisoner, and as he meant to have him, dead or alive, he sent a bullet after him which brought Chun Tsz to the grass and allowed of his being arrested. The prisoner, who asked no questions, was duly cautioned and committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

A PARADE and inspection of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at half past four, o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the 14th inst.

A MONTREAL telegram of the 11th ult. states that Bishop Lalleche of Three Rivers, has forbidden the ladies of his congregation, under pain of sin, from wearing curls. What will be the next move we wonder!

LEONG AKI, a bricklayer, who wished to go to Canton for a brief trip, and not having the wherewithal to pay his passage there, took it into his noodle to collar a pair of shoes and thus raise the wind for his travelling expenses. Mr. Wodehouse, not caring to encourage such a peculiar fancy, sent Mr. Leong Aki to the Queen's Hotel on a four month's job at a very nominal salary.

HO AYAN, a coolie, remanded from the 12th instant, on a charge of stealing \$4 from a seaman on the 18th ult., was brought before both Magistrates this morning, and treated to two year's hard labour. Ho Ayau, the defendant, merely admitted grabbing the Mexicans, and also the soft impeachment of having previously suffered in incarceration for his kleptomaniacal propensities, he having done four months in 1878, and a year in 1881.

LINA RITCHIE, spinster, and Eudelo Ritchie, a clerk, were charged before Captain Thomson this morning, with thrashing a couple of ancient Chinese dummies. It appears that Miss Lina owed the sum of seventy cents to one of the aforesaid dummies for work performed. On being dinned for the coin, Miss Ritchie and her brother laid violent hands on the Chinese lady, who cleared and afterwards returned to the onslaught with a pal (a lady of about 80 years of age) but the fates were against the collectors, and only a thrashing awaited them. On being closely questioned by the Magistrate as to what actually took place, the quill driver said he had not done any of the punching, but perhaps his brother (who is very like him) might have done so. The worthy Magistrate did not tell the ink slinger that he had heard a similar yarn before, and couldn't quite get it down, but he told him he did not believe one word of what he had said. With reference to the spinster, who admitted thrashing the venerable lady with a feather broom, the Magistrate said she ought to be ashamed of herself for such outrageous conduct. After speaking in very strong terms of the conduct of both defendants, Captain Thomson said he would consider their not being in very rosy (or "Ritchie") circumstances, so far as being holders of specie was concerned, and would deal leniently with them in consequence. A fine of one dollar each, with the option of four days' hard labor, was imposed.

SAYS the Shanghai Courier of the 6th instant:—"The steamship Fungshun, will go into the Old Dock some day this week for the purpose of repairing the damage sustained by the collision with the Waverley in the Peiho. We gave a correct account of the accident some days ago. It appears that the Fungshun after passing the Arsenal Bend got ashore on a falling tide on the right side of the river. She remained there till the afternoon, and then proceeded, but got ashore a little further up. This was about 4 o'clock p.m. As the tide rose, the freshets caused her head to sheer off towards the middle of the river, and as her stern was still aground she would not steer, and was consequently helpless. While in this position the Waverley steamed up river and ran into her abait the fore rigging on the port side and abreast of the fore hold. She was not cut into very far, but her plates were broken from the main deck to below the water line. Consequently the water rushed into the fracture, but after putting bedding into the hole, it did not get into the vessel very fast. The Fungshun was then run ashore, the cargo discharged, and the lowest part of the hole covered with felt. The bottom of the fracture is within about five feet of the keel, and the damage is estimated at between Tls. 6,000 and Tls. 7,000. On presenting ourselves on board we were afforded every facility of examining the damage done, and the officers manifested no reluctance in explaining to us how the collision occurred. We are constrained to make this statement in consequence of what has appeared elsewhere."

SAYS the Shanghai Mercury of the 7th instant:—"The N. C. Daily News—says this morning that the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have decided to issue new shares. The Directors, however, have no such powers until authorized to do so by two Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders. The following is Article XXII. of the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance" of Hongkong: "It shall be lawful for the Company, from time to time, to extend or increase their Capital for the time being by the creation and sale of new Shares, in the manner to be specified and set forth in the Deed of Settlement, to be prepared and executed as hereinafter directed, so as the same be made with the consent of a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be specially called for that purpose, and with the consent previously obtained of the Governor and under such conditions and provisions as he shall think fit, such consent being evidenced as hereinafter provided for with respect to the requirements of a like nature, and so as the total amount of the Capital of the Company shall not exceed the sum of Ten Millions of Dollars, and until it shall be certified by the Governor in like manner as aforesaid that one-half of such new Capital has been so paid up, the Company shall not be entitled, by advertisement or otherwise, to state or hold out to the Public that the amount of the Capital has been increased. Article 96 of the Deed of Settlement provides: "An Extraordinary Meeting may authorize or sanction the increase (in accordance with the said Ordinance) of the Capital of the Company by the issue of new Shares, and the Resolution of an Extraordinary General Meeting shall be of no effect, unless the Resolution shall be confirmed by the like number and proportion of votes as a Second Extraordinary Meeting." There must be, according to article 90, a quorum of Forty Shareholders, holding, in the aggregate, at least Five thousand Shares, present in person."

THE Prima Donna came out of Kowloon Dock this morning; the Anjer Head will dock there this evening. The Madras undocked at Aberdeen to-day.

THE "Tourists" give their opening performance at the City Hall to-night at 9 o'clock. These artists have been very highly spoken of by the press in the various ports where they have performed, their performance having been spoken of as being of a chaste, refined, and elegant description. We trust that a bumper house will reward the "Tourists" who are touring the world for pleasure and profit, and for the amusement and entertainment of an enlightened and patronising public.

The Shanghai gentleman who races under the name of Kelly must surely be one of fortune's favorites. Last autumn he had three griffins, Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle. With the two first named he won six races out of eight attempts, and then sold the three ponies to Mr. Paul for the handsome figure of \$3,500. At the Shanghai Spring Meeting he had only one representative, Sweet Briar, with which, out of two essays, he managed to gain possession of the valuable Chau Shang Kiuk Cup. Mr. Kelly appears to have again drawn a trump card at the griffin auctions. He purchased a pony, since named Twenty per cent, for a moderate sum, which, according to the Shanghai papers, promises to carry all before him at the forthcoming races. About this animal a correspondent writes to the Courier:—"The 20 per cent Griffin went for half a mile with Sweet Briar. His form left nothing to be desired, and Sweet Briar appeared to be unable to extend him. I look upon this griffin as the pick of all that have appeared on the Course. Were this pony in the hands of Mr. Bill or Mr. Ten Broeck, I should regard him as invincible. It is undoubtedly better to be born lucky than rich."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE LOSS OF THE "HONGKONG."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I would crave the liberty of writing a few lines respecting a portion of the finding of the Marine Court yesterday in regard to the recent wreck of the steamer Hongkong. In the finding occurs the following two paragraphs:—"We find that the chart by which the Hongkong was navigated (Admiralty 1985 corrected to January 1879) had not this rock marked on it."

"The Court are of opinion that vendors of charts should be careful in keeping their charts corrected before selling them."

When it is remembered that the rock on which the Hongkong struck was only discovered by a survey made by Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter in H.M.S. Magpie in March last, it is hardly surprising that it does not appear on a chart, which had only been corrected by the Admiralty up to the end of 1879.

And so far as the opinion of the Court goes in regard to what chart vendors ought to do, I am forced to conclude that the members of the Court could scarcely have been cognisant of what they were actually doing in subscribing their names to this implied censure on a number of business firms in this Colony. The President of the Court certainly ought to have been better acquainted with the facts of the case, as he must know exactly where the responsibilities of the chart vendors begin and end.

The Wycliffe came to grief on this rock last January, but for some reason or other which ought to be forthcoming, the place was not surveyed until March. Particulars of the survey were, I believe, published in the Government Gazette of April 1st. But who reads the Gazette? Not one out of every thousand persons in Hongkong, and certainly none of the chart vendors. So in truth none of the chart vendors knew anything about the results of Commander Carpenter's survey. Had the survey been advertised for a month or two in the local papers, and had the plan followed by the Admiralty at home of sending special official slips, containing the survey, to the chart makers and chart vendors been adopted, we should have known something about it. If there is any responsibility to be laid on anyone for the loss of the Hongkong, so far as charts are concerned, let it be laid at the proper quarter, on the local government. With the exception of the justification in the Government Gazette, a publication that nobody, excepting government employees, ever reads, no other steps appear to have been taken to make public the discovery of this dangerous rock. Has the survey of the rock which has caused the loss of a fine ship like the Hongkong, and a most valuable cargo, besides endangering the lives of several hundred passengers, been reported to the Admiralty, so that it could appear in the charts recently issued? It would appear not; as a lot of charts we received two or three weeks ago, corrected by the Admiralty up to the latest dates, do not contain this rock, nor is any mention made of Lieut. Commander Carpenter's survey.

In my opinion the loss of the Hongkong, with her valuable cargo, is mainly attributable, if the finding of the Court is not worthless, to the neglect of whatever department of our local government has to deal with the surveys made by Her Majesty's surveying vessels. And I hope that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council will not delay in eliciting all necessary particulars to clear up this affair. It might also be taken into consideration whether some very radical changes with respect to the Government Gazette are not desirable.

As this is a very important matter affecting alike merchants, shippers, and insurance agencies, and influencing the general interests of the port, I trust you will not only find room for this letter, but will think it necessary to deal independently with the questions at issue.

Yours faithfully,

A CHART VENDOR.

Hongkong, September 13th, 1882.

[We thoroughly endorse our correspondent's views, and will deal with the "Finding of the Court" in our next issue.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.]

SPORTING GOSSIP.

"Upon my life I am a lord, indeed; and not a tinker, nor Christopher Sly."

"The winged Mercury" of the north has again taken the war path, and boldly rushed in where angels well might fear to tread. And for the sake of remembrance of days foregone I could wish it were otherwise. However, it is useless wasting time in vain regrets, and as my quondam ally is evidently anxious for a little light refreshment in the shape of plain speaking, he can rest quite easy. He shall receive more than he bargained for.

No, Lord Charles, you are neither the representative of sporting opinion in Shanghai, nor the apostle of truth. Your paragraph in the Mercury of the 5th inst. alluding to "An Old Sportsman's" remarks concerning certain offensive references to Shanghai jockeys, made by an anonymous correspondent to the China Mail, is outrageously ridiculous—even for you. There are no doubt a great many people in the Far East who know a vast deal more about racing matters than "An Old Sportsman," but they don't happen to belong to the Shanghai Mercury. When you were so indusiously trying to bolster up a habit which your own good sense must tell you is an outrage on decency and good taste, would it not have been quite as well, especially when pitching vigorously into an old acquaintance, to have confined yourself to the question at issue, and to the pure, undecolored truth? What had "An Old Sportsman's" racing experience or veterinary accomplishments to do with what is solely a question of self respect, and journalistic etiquette? However, Lord Charles, as you were evidently yearning for "all telling fame" when you penned what you doubtless considered "a crusher" for the advocate of courtesy, I feel disposed, having a few minutes to spare, to humour your strange fancy.

In the first place, Lord Charles, when did "An Old Sportsman" give expression to the opinion that "a Yorkshire baronet, who had been fifty years on the English turf, was a fool and an idiot because he expressed opinions about racehorses which ran thirty years before the youthful 'Old Sportsman' was born, and when the 'Old Sportsman' differs from Sir F. Doyle's opinion?" (My readers will kindly note that the portion of the foregoing sentence between inverted commas is the handiwork of Lord Charles). "An Old Sportsman" never wrote that Sir Francis Doyle was "a fool and an idiot; as a matter of fact he never wrote a single opprobrious word respecting that gentleman or his racing opinions; and nobody knows that better than your lordship. In an article, which appeared in the Hongkong Telegraph of August 24th, 1881, criticising certain remarks published by the Shanghai Mercury concerning Sir Francis Doyle's contention in the Forthrightly Review that English racehorses had greatly deteriorated during the last half century, it was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the views enunciated by Sir Francis, and backed up by the oracle of the Mercury, were altogether erroneous; but not a single offensive reference was made respecting either Sir Francis Doyle or his opinions. Where then, Lord Charles, do you find the "fool and idiot?" You remember that you stated that the China pony Tajmahal could run the Cesarewitch course at Newmarket in nearly as fast time as the celebrated English race horse Robert the Devil, and that I characterised your assertion as being "childishly absurd." But that was not calling Sir Francis Doyle "a fool and an idiot"—was it? And who told you that the "Yorkshire Baronet" above named, has been fifty years on the English turf? You would have been more correct had you said that nearly fifty years had elapsed since Sir Francis Doyle retired from the English turf; on which, by the way, either in ancient or modern times, he was never a prominent figure, or a recognised authority on racing matters.

I have no objections whatever, Lord Charles, to your differing from me, about the impropriety of addressing the gentlemen riders of Shanghai by offensive nicknames. You are perfectly at liberty to have your opinion, whatever that may be worth; but as the reasons you advance for your justification happen to be a very long way off the truth, you will of course pardon me for politely pointing out where you are in error. It would prove a great consolation if I could succeed in bringing even one black sheep back to the fold. You say that the gentlemen jockeys of your highly cultivated Settlement "are quite used to see themselves called (sic) by well known nicknames," and assert that they prefer it as a rule to having their own names paraded every day in print. I am constrained to believe, Lord Charles, that your vivid imagination has been running riot. The regular sporting correspondents of the Shanghai newspapers do not make a practice of using the offensive terms referred to; nay, if I am not greatly mistaken your anonymous contributor, "Notary Public," is almost the only person who writes for the press in the Settlement, who mistakes unpardonable impertinence for humour, and gross vulgarity for respectable journalism. I happen to be sufficiently well acquainted with most of the gentlemen victimised by "I.C.U." and know quite well that your assertion that they prefer to flout in the public press, as Snip, Frames, Pig &c. is merely an offshoot of a disordered fancy. Again, what have these childish nicknames to do with the semi-privacy which the members of the Shanghai Race Club do not wish to be destroyed? Is Mr. Bidwell registered as Snip; Mr. Allen as Frames; and Mr. Reynell as Pig in the "Weatherby" of the north? If not, I fail, Lord Charles, to see your reference to the semi-privacy of the Shanghai Race Club applies to the question. A properly registered nom de course is not an objectionable nickname, and is only protected against nicknames.

And where and when, Lord Charles, did "An Old Sportsman" write that "the Shanghai turf correspondents are parasites of true sport?" It is not fair, it is not honourable, it is not sportsman-like, Lord Charles, to base an argument, or make a point in a controversy, by deliberate misrepresentation. Here are the exact words used by "An Old Sportsman":—"It may possibly be the custom in Shanghai for a parcel of hangers on

the pariahs of true sport, to speak of the well-known race riders by ridiculous nicknames. It is certainly not a custom among the gentlemen, and patrons of sport in the Settlement, nor is it usual with the newspapers which deal with racing matters. You see it is the "hangers on" who are styled the "pariahs of true sport" and not the turf correspondents of Shanghai!

Still you must not imagine, however pronounced my opinions may be, that I wish to force them either on the Shanghai sportsmen, or the Shanghai press. Kindly understand, Lord Charles, that my sporting notions—such as they are—reprinted for the amusement and edification of the Hongkong public. My letters in reply to "I. C. U." were not written to please the Shanghai Mercury; their aim was simply to protest against the introduction into the courteous racing circles of this Colony, the childish custom which you say prevails in Shanghai, and which I considered myself at liberty to condemn in that elegant and vigorous Saxon you admire so much. I should at the same time be glad to see the nicknames tabooed by the Shanghai press, or rather by the only representative of the press—the Mercury—which encourages such bad form.

I am sorry, Lord Charles, that you had the bad taste to indulge in those uncalled for, and extremely ill-natured comments on "An Old Sportsman's collection of screws," and his veterinary accomplishments, which you say, or intend to say, *etia va nati dno*, are superior to those of anybody else. Your Lordship's literary efforts are sadly lacking in that delicacy of feeling, and display but little of those refined tastes which are characteristic of the usual run of titled gentlemen, and I am much afraid that you have seen too many snowy winters to give your admirers any new leaf in the possibility of your turning over a new leaf. And yet I dare say you mean well, and that which the majority of people would consider vulgar ignorance is merely a peculiar description of eccentricity exclusively your own.

In conclusion I think I can best reply to your Lordship's severe censure of my presumption—for daring to write that the habit of referring to certain gentlemen in the columns of a public newspaper by ridiculous and offensive nicknames is low, vulgar, and unjustifiable—in the language of Rochefoucault:—"Il y a des reproches qui louent et des louanges qui méritent."

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1882.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Under this title the *St. James's Gazette* has the following:—"For English diplomacy there has rarely been a more momentous time than these days that are passing now. Nothing can be done or safely done at this critical moment without communication with the other European Powers—understandings, agreements, promises given and taken; and it is hardly possible to exaggerate the evil consequences that may ensue if these diplomatic negotiations are started on a false line, or carried off badly through. Everything in the Egyptian Question alone that we have to deal with, and the Eastern Question, and the relations of the Powers to each other, all lie open for re-settlement; and it is a very reasonable belief that not only the immediate future of England, but her fortunes altogether, may depend upon the sagacity and courage of her Ministers to-day."

In all such affairs, what should be done is very much determined by what cannot be done; and in this case a certain something cannot be done which is not only an important matter in itself, but one that sets us immediately in the position that should be followed. For reasons which we have lately explained at sufficient length, perhaps, it is impossible for England to assent to the re-establishment of the Anglo-French control in Egypt. If the *status quo ante* means the restoration of the dual control as it existed before June 11, then the *status quo ante* must not be restored, if England is to have any peace in Egypt in future years. The plain truth of the matter is this, and now is the time to acknowledge it openly. The French have now worked with us in Egypt in a loyal way. They may plead, if they please, that from the necessities of their position they could not do so very easily; all we say is that they did not. French intrigue it was, through Baron de Rine, which originally gave importance to Arabi Pasha; and through the meddlesome Baron was recalled, the agents of France in Egypt never ceased to hold friendly relations with the military party, down to the June massacre, if not afterwards. For this and other reasons it had become clear before the bombardment that the two countries could not live long together in Egypt without risk of profound embarrassment to the English and now we have heard that state of things has been made infinitely worse by the ostentatious abstention of the French from all action hostile to the Nationalist or fanatical party, while we bombarded Alexandria and expelled Arabi. If we now re-entered upon the control with France on anything like the old footing, it is clear what the consequences would be. Jealous more than ever of English influence and English designs in the valley of the Nile, the French would commence their old intrigues at once, and they would be able to do so with the more advantage now that there is very little secret about the hostile interests of the two countries, and because of the slaughter of the Faithful in which France benevolently took no part. How easy it would be to work upon that fact need not be said; nor is it at all difficult to forecast the consequences. The only means of averting them that we have yet heard of is the taking of Italy into partnership. But that would be "a patch-up" of a most unpromising kind; for if France is jealous of England, she is still more jealous of Italy, and the hatred between the two countries is extreme. Tranquillity is not to be found by that means; nothing like a permanent settlement is to be hoped for that way; and after the experiences of the last six months, and considering the position in which we now find ourselves, it would be a very great mistake to have part in any settlement that obviously could not last. No such "patch-up" as we hear of would please the French; on the contrary, it would yet further exasperate them; even though they submitted to it. In short, the grand question now is whether England should not seek by an understanding with the German Powers and the Porte to establish a control over Egypt which shall not depend so much upon the good will of a Power whose action and whose interests in the country have proved so hostile to our own. We are aware that such an understanding must include many things—that it will have to be paid for, in short, but a price will have to be paid for some shape sooner or later, and we may not be always so well supplied with means as we are now.

SHANGHAI.

China and Korea. We hear from the North that the story of the seizure of Dai in Kun by the Chinese Admiral Ting is perfectly true. The Korean Prince was carried off upon paying a visit to the Chinese gunboat. The Chinese soldiers remain on shore in Korea.

At Mr. Dallas's auction yesterday evening, the 6th inst., several ponies were sold; the highest price reached being £150. Nothing of interest went on this morning; trotting on the training course being the order of the day. We were struck, however, by the inferiority of the new griffins, in appearance and style of going; with three or four exceptions they are a sorry lot. The English owners have sent a challenge to the Scotch for the eight-day international race which has been accepted, and the crews are practising for selection. Mr. Dudgeon is captain of the Scotch eight and Mr. D. Glass stroke. Mr. Cheetham, we believe, is the captain of the English eight.

We are glad to hear that Shao Taotai has returned the £20,000 to the native banker, whom he fined for raising the rate of interest. This action is attributed to the remarks made amongst foreigners by his proceedings, which were given expression to in these columns. Still, the Taotai desires to mark his disapproval of such conduct as a banker charging the market rate of interest for his money to the detriment of the Viceroy's banker, so he has banished Mr. Yao Chang-ming, manager of the Wu-chong bank, from his circuit and he is exiled to Ningpo, whence he comes, and is sentenced to receive two blows on the hand, a punishment which he can commute by the payment of £15. To think that Shao Taotai has been five times to Europe and has learnt so little of civilization!—*Mercury*.

We learn that No. 3 Company of the S.V.C. are increasing in numbers. There are a few, however, of those who are on the roll, who have not appeared often at drill. A few days ago we reported the finding of the old flag of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Since then, the bugle banneret that the Volunteer Rangers had had been found and handed to Major Holliday. This banneret is made of green silk with gold fringe. In the centre of it is a figure of St. George and the Dragon, worked in silver and gold thread. Over this is the motto "Pro Aris et Focis" (for our altars and firesides) and below are the words "Shanghai Mounted Rangers."—*Courier*.

SHANGHAI TURF NOTES.

9th September.
This being the orthodox training morning, galloping was the order of the day, the condition of the ponies being a matter of minor importance. The consequence was that some ponies went very well and others very badly. Prejudice, Pillager, and Plunderer went for a mile—time, 2min. 21secs. Prejudice, with his light weight up, going like a little demon. Pillager appeared disgraced, and I refer the public to the rider of Plunderer for further particulars in regard to his mount.

Then Mr. Bill took out a host, but, as usual, nobody could make out anything from his performance. In fact the attempt at present to pick out Mr. Bill's best griffin is somewhat similar to seeking for a "needle in a hay stack." Wild Dash and Wild Edly went one mile in 2min. 18secs., the former ridden by Mr. Ten Broeck, going very well. This is all that can be said of the old ponies, excepting First Comet, who is reported to have done three quarters of a mile in 33secs. Of the griffin Mr. Fernando's black was the most admired, who did half a mile in 1min. 15secs., but I prefer Mr. Snary's dun, carrying about his weight, in 1min. 25secs., beating that wonderful sprinting animal, Merodac, by a neck; a very good performance. Mr. Ten Broeck's skawald did three quarters of a mile in 1min. 34secs. This will save a lot of growling until the lotteries begin.

The Todd's flyer has been sold to another stable, and promises wonders. Mr. Risk's water buffaloes were galloped with a satisfactory result to the public on this powerful stable. A carriage pony did one mile in 2min. 14secs., ridden by Mr. Albert—without exception the best performance of the morning; proving conclusively that it is not always absolute that a race pony must be trained on the Race Course. Pretty Frames, that muchly appreciated pony by his owners, went for a mile and a half, and his rider, Mr. Faircliff, described his performance as "galloping round the outside edge of the revolving circle of an indefinite circle." From this your readers will easily understand the pace of the pony.—*Courier*.

SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN DIFFICULTY.

Chefoo, 4th September, 1882.
Li Hung-Chang arrived here last night per s.s. *Panthal* and left this morning for Tientsin; four Chinese gunboats escorted him as far as the Bluff. The Chinese man-of-war *Chen Chin* arrived yesterday from Korea, bringing the news that all is settled there. She left again for Korea this morning. Korea pays an indemnity of \$500,000 to Japan, besides restoring the families of the killed Japanese. Two more ports are to be opened, and a garrison of Japanese is to be kept for one year at the capital, Seoul. The rebellion is suppressed.

The *Monsey* is expected here to-morrow. H.E. the U.S. Minister arrived here on the 1st instant from Tientsin. Men-of-war in port.—Four Chinese Alpha-betical gunboats; Russian, *Abrek* and *Norpa*; German, *Stotch*, *Ellanah* and *Wolf*; French, *Lutin*. The Chinese squadron in the Korean waters and the troops are shortly expected back here. The weather is fine and cool; to-day it was raining for a few hours—something quite exceptional for Chefoo.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer *Bokhara*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 9th instant, and is due here on or about the 14th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 31st August, and is due here on or about the 30th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-Indian steamer *Wm. Macdonald* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

The steamer *Glennagles* left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is due here on or about the 14th.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TOURISTS,
A PARTY OF
LADY AND GENTLEMEN
ENTERTAINERS
on a trip round the world will give their
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT.

SEPTEMBER 13TH,
TO-NIGHT.

When will be presented by the Undermentioned
POPULAR FAVOURITES
A PROGRAMME UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED
CHASTE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.

MISS MARIE BURTON
The Charming Australian, Soubrette, and
Contralto Vocalist,
(HER THIRD VISIT TO HONGKONG.)

The Musical Wonder of the age
HARRY VON DER MEHLEN
Whose Instrumental Solos and Selections have
been the Theme of Universal Admiration, will
introduce Solos on the following instruments:
CORNET, VIOLIN, SILVER BELLS, KYLO.
PHONE, TUMBLER, ORGAN, &c., &c.

The Artiste Comique of the Day
MR. EDWARD GLOVER
Vocalist and Comedian in a New and Choice
Selection of Songs Comique, also introducing
his Celebrated Facial Performance, viz.,
MASKS AND FACES.

MR. & MRS. DE LILLY & PATTI'S DEBUT
by the
MUSICAL TRIO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—\$2.00 and \$1.00.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

Reserved Seats and plan to be seen at Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH'S, where Tickets can be obtained.

Doors open at 8.30. Performance at 9 sharp.
ED. GLOVER,
Business Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1882. [618]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 18th September, 1882, at Two P.M., on the
premises,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 102, Together
with the HOUSES No. 104, Jervois Street,
and Nos. 12, 14, and 16, Cleverly Street.
Particulars, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1882. [623]

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 20th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
on the premises,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered as MARINE LOT No. 97,
Together with the 4 HOUSES in Queen's
Road West, Nos. 309, 311, 313, and 315.
Particulars, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
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Hongkong, 13th September, 1882. [624]

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Intimations.

WING TY LOONG.
HAS FOR SALE:

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup
and Bouilli, American Ham, Bacon, Codfish,
Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red
Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham, Sausages,
Choice Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Shrimp, Tongues,
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of
Oliven's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

W. A. H. LOONG,
ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND
JEWELLER.

DEALER IN
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crapes, Shawls, Gauzes,
Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c.
Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles,
Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers
always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality
guaranteed.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY
COMPANY,
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,
LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL
TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing
Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,
and everything connected with Printing Business
supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
FAR EAST,
ROBERT FRASER SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

SAM HING, (STULTZ),
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas,
Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all
kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special
attention given to the Tailoring Department.
A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed.
Cranion and Chintzes for Dresses in all
the newest patterns.
No. 40, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [392]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK.
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription:—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly
\$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents
each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in
Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at Noon, and circulated
free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPECTACLES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guaran-
tees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
celled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SHARPENED.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash—as directed—you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will, without fail, arrest decaying
hair—it completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it relieves the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate. [516]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [495]

CHIE N A M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG. [214]

TOK KEE.
COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM
COAL of the best quality, at moderate
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

YE U QUA.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists

